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SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NOVEMBER 1972

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SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

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FOREWARD

Under a series of documents exchange agreements with environmental agencies in other countries, EPA is building a collection of environmental reports issued by foreign governments and international organizations. This is the third in a series of Announcements of foreign documents received.

The original documents can be obtained through the Library Systems Branch (see back page for order form). More detailed English abstracts can be provided when required. Full text translations, which are expensive, should be requested only when essential for operation of EPA programs. Translation Services Requisition Form #1350-1 is used to request translations.

A computerized search system is being developed which will allow future retrieval of these summaries by:

a. country
b. subject area

   air
   water
   noise
   pesticides
   radiation
   solid waste management

c. type of document

   legal/legislative/regulatory
   management/planning
   scientific/technical
   socio-economic

This series, which is devoted to summaries of government reports and concentrated on the legislative, economic and social aspects, supplements foreign scientific and technical literature abstracts covered by other EPA information services:

APTIC
SWIRS
PIC
NOISE

Ultimately, EPA plans to assemble a major collection of foreign government environments documents and to develop several approaches to the dissemination of this information to EPA staff. This announcement of documents received is the first step.

Article/Source Title: "The War on Pollution: Desulphurization of Fuels and Fuel Gases" by Pierre LeMoine. euro spectra (Scientific and Technical Review of the European Communities), Vol. XI, No. 1

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-175

Date/Place of Publication: March 1972, Brussels, Belgium

Pages: 8-11 *Language:* English

Source Repository: LOC

Pollution due to the presence of sulphur in domestic and industrial effluents raises serious problems -- more serious, perhaps, than those due to traffic in towns. The author mentions the two processes generally used to reduce the ground level sulphur content of discharges and three methods which may be used to reduce sulphur emissions during combustion. The latter includes: reduction of the sulphur contents of the fuels, i.e., fuel oils (particularly heavy residues) and coal; alteration of the energy production cycle by initial gasification of the fuel (a rich gas can then be desulpherized before use in a turbine-boiler system), and; desulpherization of the combustion gases and sulpherous gas emissions by the dry or wet route. All of these latter techniques are still under development, making available data inexact from both the technical and cost standpoint.

Czechoslovakia

Article/Source Title: "Typical Features of Modern Instruments for Air Pollution Measurement" by J. Tuma. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-176

Date/Place of Publication: July 1972, Prague

Page: 102 *Language:* Czech

Source Repository: LOC

This brief article discusses automobile emissions measurements made in the USA and considers the applicability of such procedures in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia

Article/Source Title: "Calculating Air Pollution Level to be Expected in Lower Layers Due to Emissions from Several Sources" by J. Cerny. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)

Code _____

Control No. S0-177

Date/Place of Publication: July 1972, Prague
Pages: 103-105 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: LOC

One of the criteria applied in determining whether or not to approve the construction of proposed industrial plants, with their associated emissions, is the effect they will have upon the immediate environment. In 1968, the State Committee for Investments, responsible for Czech industrial site selection, standardized the means for estimating the pollution degradation expected as a result of emissions from the new plant. This article outlines a refinement of the existing methodology, based upon six research projects associated with power plants. Calculations include existing and projected sources of pollution, the average number of windy days per year, and wind velocity and direction. Using these factors as inputs, it is possible to predict pollution concentrations and their average duration at various points in a given area.

Czechoslovakia

Article/Source Title: "Effects of Vertical Configuration of Terrain upon Turbulent Diffusion" by J. Zeleny. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)
Date/Place of Publication: July 1972, Prague
Pages: 99-102 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-178

The article discusses extensive observations of turbulent diffusion phenomena in lowermost atmospheric layers over undulating terrain. The vertical configuration of land is characterized by a macroroughness coefficient and air flow velocity was measured with a propellor anemometer. The experiments confirm that slightly undulating terrain differs little from flat grounds, whereas, rough terrain differs substantially. The experimental research was carried out by the Kopisty meteorological station of the Physical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

Czechoslovakia

Article/Source Title: "Results of 5-Year Activities of State Technical Inspectorates for Air Pollution in Slovakia" by J. Ohajsky. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)
Date/Place of Publication: July 1972, Prague
Pages: 97-98 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-179

Regional inspectorates for air pollution control, subordinate to a central inspectorate in Bratislava, have been formed in Slovakia. As a result of their investigations, remedial actions called for fell into two categories: (1) corrective measures which could be taken immediately, requiring no special installations and not calling for large amounts of money or time, and; (2) those measures requiring reconstruction, new systems and substantial capital investment. Subsidies from Air Pollution Funds were provided in some cases where the investments required were beyond the means of the company concerned. No new plant can be built or put into work in Slovakia without the approval of the regional inspectorate.

Czecho-slovakia

Article/Source Title: "Continuous Measurement of Solid Particle Concentration in Emissions and Imissions" by K. Spurny. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)
Date/Place of Publication: August 1972, Prague
Pages: 113-116 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-180

The article deals mainly with methods and instruments used to measure concentrations of solid particles which have been described in literature from 1967-1971. Modern methods based on radioactive radiation absorption are discussed in detail. Methods and devices introduced prior to 1967 are described only briefly.

Czecho-slovakia

Article/Source Title: "Air Pollution by Coking Plants" by M. Hercik and J. Kondelka. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)
Date/Place of Publication: August 1972, Prague
Pages: 121-124 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-181

The authors use data from literature and available measurements to estimate mean values of emissions (flue dust, etc.) from individual stages of the coking process. Amounts are standardized on the constant of one ton of dry coal.

East Germany

Article/Source Title: "Evaluation of Air Filters by Energy Consumption" by I. Nietzold et al. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)
Date/Place of Publication: July 1972, Prague
Pages: 106-112 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-182

The article is a study of the operation of various types of air filters according to effectiveness in the several parameters of filtration and demands of energy. It attempts to define the optimal amount of energy needed for filtration. Included are numerous formulae, graphs and diagrams.

East Germany

Article/Source Title: "The Holderbank Centrifugal Grader for Granulometric Dust Analyses" by W. Rieger et al. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)
Date/Place of Publication: August 1972, Prague
Pages: 117-120 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-183

The article deals with the principles, design and function of a centrifugal dust grader, analyzing factors which determine the machine's efficiency. Experiments carried out with quartz sand help determine optimal analytical procedures.

France

Article/Source Title: "Atmospheric Pollution in the Paris Region (1January 1970-31 December 1970)" by T. Bourelly. Cahiers Du Centre Scientifique Et Technique Du Batiment (Papers of the Scientific and Technical Center for Construction), No. 120, Cahier 1038
Date/Place of Publication: June 1971, Paris
Pages: 1-10 *Language:* French
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-184

The author, chief of the Atmospheric Pollution Division of CSTB, presents a detailed report on the level of black smoke and high-acidity pollution in the Paris area for the year 1970. During the cold season, a 27 percent reduction in black smoke pollution was observed, compared to the four previous years, while the level of high-acidity pollution was close to the four-year average.

Analysis of pollution development over the last five years shows a steady decrease in the level of black smoke pollution and very wide variations in the level of high-acidity, in which no significant trends emerged. Despite the growing volume of pollutants emitted (e.g., an increase of 22 percent in high-acidity pollutants emitted through the combustion of fuel oils over the past five years), the overall pollution level has tended to decline. This can only be explained by favorable meteorological conditions. Numerous graphs and charts are included.

France

Article/Source Title: "Anti-air Pollution Activities of E.D.F." Interview with M.A. Robin, E.D.F. Director. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)
Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris
Pages: 137-139 *Language:* French
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-185

Anti-pollution devices are more effective for thermal plants using coal than they are for those using fuel oil which produces sulphur dioxide. Anti-pollution devices are discussed as is electricity produced by water power and nuclear power. The relative lack of danger of radioactivity from the latter is touched on; the advantages of nuclear power, electrically-powered vehicles and heating are discussed.

France

Article/Source Title: "Anti-air Pollution Activities of Gaz de France." Interview with M. Emile Vuillemin, Director, Gaz de France. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)
Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris
Pages: 142-144 *Language:* French
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-186

Since 1971, when the last gas manufactory was closed in Belfort, natural gas, which contains no toxic elements nor pollutants (particularly sulphur), has been used throughout France. Its advantages for clean air are discussed, contrasted with gas produced with the use of charcoal, coke and tar. The use of liquified gas for vehicle fuel and American experiments with it are touched upon.

France

Article/Source Title: "Viewpoint of Equipment Manufacturers." Interview with M.J.P. Wallner, President, Chambre Syndicale des Fabricants de materiel de chauffage central, radiateurs et chaudieres en fonte. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution).

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-187

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 149-151 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

Mr. Wallner discusses the various means of household heating and their respective advantages. He describes the improvements made in heating equipment to reduce pollution and the relative pollution (sulfur oxide, hydrogen oxide) from individual heating units and large central units. The article touches upon the standards being worked on for equipment by France and the European Common Market and the preventive and maintenance measures to be taken by consumers. Research being undertaken in the laboratories of various organizations.

A I R

France

Article/Source Title: "Viewpoint of Automobile Manufacturers." Interview with M. Erik d'Ornhjelm, President, Chambre Syndical des Constructeurs d'Automobiles. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

Code _____

Control No. SO-188

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 152-154 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

The massive use of automobiles has created pollution problems. Principal pollutants emitted by automobiles are carbon monoxide, burned hydrocarbons, hydrogen oxides, etc. Hydrocarbons (in themselves practically non-toxic) become toxic when mixed with hydrogen oxides under a hot sun. Manufacturers would like the Common Market countries to set standards for "environmental air". Established standards are being adhered to in France. Car manufacturers in the past 12 years have reduced the emission of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons by 20%, a further reduction of 40% is envisioned for this year, and a further reduction of some 10% for hydrocarbons and 20% for carbon monoxide by 1974. The American situation, particularly that of California, is compared. Car manufacturers are working on adjustments to gasoline engines, the use of diesel engines and electric automobiles.

France

Article/Source Title: "Pollution Caused by Automobiles and Its Prevention." Interview with M.G. Gallienne, President, Comite National d'Action pour L'Assainissement de l'Atmosphere. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-189

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 155-156 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

The National Action Committee for Cleaning up the Air was established on 6 April 1962 to study and implement all appropriate measures for determining, limiting and reducing air pollution. For instance, it operates mobile laboratories for measuring air pollution; contributes toward ensuring collaboration between automobile manufacturers, the petroleum industry, and automobile parts manufacturers; and provides information to consumers. Air pollution in Paris due to carbon oxide has declined by some 40% since 1967 and is now below 1960 levels. Since 16 August 1965, the Committee has been working on a common front through a protocol agreement with the Association for the Prevention of Air Pollution and the Anti-Pollution Technical Action Committee which is primarily interested in industrial and home heating pollution. At present, Paris, where traffic has increased 56% between 1963 and 1971, is the main concern.

France

Article/Source Title: "Automobiles and Pollution." Interview with M. Frybourg, Director, Transport Research Institute (l'Institute de Recherche des Transports). Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)
Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris
Pages: 159-162 *Language:* French
Source Repository: LOC

Code

Control No. SO-190

A French program has been instituted to define norms for emissions from vehicles under conditions compatible with current technology and public health. A European regulation (No. 15) deals with pollution. Four pollutants are of concern today: carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, hydrogen oxides, and lead. Their cumulative effects on mankind are considered. Different pollution policies are needed for different parts of Europe; the American situation (particularly Los Angeles) is discussed in contrast. The amelioratory measures of engine modification, new types of automobile engines, and reduction of lead content of gasoline are discussed. The Research Institute is studying the relation between various levels of pollution, the speed and output of emissions by vehicles in city centers, and measures whereby pollution can be diminished in these areas. The O.C.D.E., serving as an international consultant for technical and economic recommendations on which decisions incumbent on each country are to be based, has established a Committee on Environment which is preparing a study on the impact of motorized vehicles on the environment which is to be presented in one year.

France

Article/Source Title: "Citroen's Position." Interview with M.M. Clavel, General Delegate, S.A. Automobiles Citroen. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-191

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 163-165 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

With respect to noise, water and air pollution, the situation in France is better now than it was in the 19th century. France is fortunate in that small cars are used; pollution increases in proportion to the number of cylinders. The government has imposed regulations on automobile manufacturers since 1960 with respect to their manufacture, acceptable levels of monoxide, recovery of gaseous emissions, and engine modifications. Franco-German initiative in the last 3-4 years in the UN Commission for Europe has led to European regulations limiting the volume of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. It is difficult to reduce hydrogen oxide levels without raising those of hydrocarbons. Citroen, more than any other company, has been concerned with thermodynamics: compression, turbulence, carburization, ignition, within the realm of electronic injection. Due to cost/efficiency factors, this is inapplicable to all vehicles and, therefore, for general public use. Automobile manufacturers have researched for the long run , engines using non-conventional sources of power: turbines, steam and electricity. Citroen has concentrated on electric-powered vehicles and by 1980 hopes to produce a reliable and non-polluting vehicle.

France

Article/Source Title: "Automobile Pollutants and the Quality of the Air in Cities." Interview with Prof P. Chovin, Director, Central Laboratory of the Prefecture of Police

Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 172-176 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-192

Mr. Chovin describes the pollutants emitted from vehicles which are harmful to humans. Those which directly affect health include carbon monoxide, hydrogen oxides, aldehydrides resulting from incomplete oxidation of gasoline, polycyclic hydrocarbons of the benzo(a)pyrene type, and lead. Incombustible hydrocarbons produce indirect effects on the eye mucous and plants through "oxidant photochemical smog." The Central Laboratory maintains systematic surveillance on the quality of air in Paris; carbon monoxide has been selected as the representative pollutant. Police procedure is described and tables of air pollution (carbon monoxide, hydrogen oxides and lead) are presented for Paris for the year 1971 and for the strike period, 5-14 October 1971. The 2 August 1961 law is applied to fight against pollution. Regulations which set standards for smoke opacity, hydrocarbon levels, and those for carbon monoxide and incombustible hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide have been adopted to limit emissions from automobiles. They correspond to Regulation No. 15 of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. The action program, better known as the Frybourg Report (prepared by a work party of administrative experts and representatives of the big French automobile manufacturers) set two objectives: establish norms for air quality and set rigorous and non-exceedable limits on emissions for the next 15 years. The steps toward achievement of these objectives are described; cost factors are discussed.

France

Article/Source Title: "Action of A.P.P.A. Regional Committees." Interview with Dr. M. Sommer, Secretary General of the Marseilles-Provence Committee. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution).

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-193

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 177-180 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

This article briefly relates the history of regional committees and the organization, structure and financing of the Marseilles Committee. One of its roles is to awaken the population to pollution problems by providing educational information. A detection network, consisting of 21 stations has been established for the Marseilles area for purposes of measuring pollution levels. Analyses are made by the Industrial Chemistry Laboratory, the Toxicology Laboratory of the Pharmacy Faculty, and cooperation has been established with the Meteorology and with the Medicine and Pharmacy Faculty. The role of regional committees is defined as measuring and informing to protect. Rough estimates of the levels of pollution are provided for Marseilles; comparisons are made with those of Paris. The Marseilles Committee also measures pollution created by the new industrial zone of Fos. A Permanent Secretariat for Industrial Pollution Problems for the Fos/Etang de Berre zone, subordinate to the Prefect for the region, has been established at the instigation of the Mines Service. It is to study pollution problems, inform the public and coordinate with government action. The Committee has proposed that an epidemiological study be made of a sample of the local population to determine the effects of pollution on respiratory illnesses, particularly chronic bronchitis, and that pollution maps of Arles, Salon and Meramas be prepared -- areas which may be affected by industrial pollution in the future.

France

Article/Source Title: "The General Problem of Air Pollution." Interview with Prof. Henri Moureau. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-194

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 131-133 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

The article deals with the activities, history and authority of the Comite d'Action Technique contre la Pollution de l'Air (Committee for Technical Action against Air Pollution), which has five working groups which deal with the biological and toxicological effects of air pollution, characterization and physico-chemical composition of pollutants, diffusion of pollutants in the air, purification of combustibles and industrial wastes, purification of vehicle exhaust. The committee works on four levels: control and research, education, propaganda and regulations.

France

Article/Source Title: "Regulations Applicable to Automobiles." Interview with M. Osselet, Charge, Traffic and Roads Directorship, Ministry of Equipment and Housing. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-195

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 157-158 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

Article R239 of the Road Code provides that anyone violating the regulations may be fined 40 to 60 francs and may be imprisoned for 8 days for successive offenses. The Code provides that vehicles must be maintained in the same condition as when manufactured. Checks are made to assure that prototype vehicles submitted to the Mine Service conform to the regulations. Emissions of diesel engines must conform with standards set for opacity; this is controlled by police anti-nuisance brigades. Prototypes of gasoline-powered vehicles must conform in three ways: (I) crank-case emissions must not exceed 0.15% cn the weight of the amount of the combustible used; (II) when slowing down, the level of carbon monoxide must not exceed 4.5%; (III) the quantities of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons emitted in a European cycle must not exceed certain standards. I and II have been in effect for several years. III has been partially applicable since 1 October 1971 and is in effect for all new vehicles after 1 September 1972.

France

Article/Source Title: "Progress Made in the Cement Industry." Interview with M. Baudelaire, Director, Scientific and Technical Services, National Syndicate of Cement and Lime Fabricators. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-196

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 181-183 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

Mr. Baudelaire briefly describes the cement-making process and provides production figures. He states that dust produced by the manufacture of cement is not noxious, consisting mainly of decarbonated argilo-limestone. It has a fertilizer effect on nearby plants and no silicosis cases have been noted among personnel in the industry. Because the population has now closed in on the once isolated cement plants, measures which are strictly enforced have been instituted to reduce the emission of pollutants. A recent study defines the dust levels from gaseous wastes to be 150 mg/Nm^3 for normal operations and 1 gram maximum for dust removal for a limited time. Height of chimneys is calculated on the basis of $1g/Nm^3$ so that the dust in the environment does not exceed the maximum tolerance under normal operation. Other emissions are limited to 150 mg/Nm^3. The problems of existing plants must be studied individually. The cost of modernizing to conform to pollution standards is high; 10-12 percent of the cost is subsidized by the government; the rest is born by the industry. Sample cost figures are provided. The main problem is that costs are not recoverable through increased prices for cement. A map locating cement plants in France and providing information on production capacity of these plants is provided.

Italy

Article/Source Title: "Analysis of Different Solutions for Reducing City Pollution Caused by Motor Cars" by M. Medici. Revue de la Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (International Federation of Automobile Review)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-197

Date/Place of Publication: September-October 1971, Rome

Pages: 146-165 *Language:* Italian

Source Repository: LOC

The article discusses standards proposed for limiting motor car emissions and then examines such solutions as recirculation of exhaust, carburator adjustments, modifications in fuel supply, controlled combustion, and such.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Japan-U.S. Joint Refinery Dedicated in Okinawa." CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-198

Date/Place of Publication: May 1972, Tokyo

Page: 62 *Language:* English

Source Repository: LOC

A modern oil refinery, financed jointly by Japanese and American capital, has been dedicated on Heianza Island, off the main island of Okinawa. Included in the installation is a 38,000 barrel-per-day Gulf Hydrodesulfurization (HDS) unit which can reduce the sulfur content in residual fuel to less than 1 percent, making it acceptable to pollution-conscious governments, including Japan. Special attention has been given to pollution control. Provisions have been made for oily water and rain run-off from the process, utility, and tankage areas and a safeguard against atmospheric pollution provided in the form of a central tripod heat-stack with a stack exit 145 meters above sea level.

Japan

Article/Source Title: Selected Science and Technology Items from Japanese Press, July 1972. Dept of State Airgram No. A-930

*Code*_____

Control No. SC-199

Date/Place of Publication: 31 August 1972, Amembassy, Tokyo

Pages: 5-8 *Language:* English

Source Repository: LOC-FRD

Osanori Koyama was sworn in as the new State Minister and Director General of Environment Agency on July 7th.

In a landmark ruling, the Tso District Court found six firms of a petrochemical complex jointly responsible for contaminating the air in the Yokkaichi Area. The court ruled that the six defendent firms must jointly bear the responsibility, even though the amounts of pollutants discharged by each differed.

Provisional emission standard for Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) in plant effluents has been set at 0.01 ppm or less by the Environment Agency with local governments ordered to enforce the standard.

The Environment Agency has completed a survey of warm water waste from power plants.

Japan Industrial Machinery Industry Association has announced that the production of pollution control equipment in FY 71 totaled $970 million, a 54.3% increase over FY 70. Of this, $402 million was for air pollution control equipment, $450 million for waste water treatment equipment, and $110 million for waste disposal facilities.

Niigata Engineering Company has developed a plastic waste disposal device capable of recycling plastic waste into building material.

The Tokyo Governor proposes that the Metropolitan Pollution Control Ordnance be revised in September to make the installation of exhaust gas reducing devices compulsory on all cars in Tokyo with an engine capacity over 1,200 cc. If approved, carbon monoxide would be reduced by one-half and hydrocarbon by one-third of 1965 levels.

Tax incentives are being considered for pollution-free car developers.

The Environment Agency, after a four-month study, reports that almost all major rivers, bays and lakes in Japan are contaminated by toxic chemicals.

Japan

Article/Source Title: Japan Times
Date/Place of Publication: 7 August 1972, Tokyo
Page: 16 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-200

An editorial in the Japan Times states that the central and local governments are competing for the initiative in the war against automobile exhaust emissions. The most forceful move to date is the Transport Ministry's plan to enforce controls over hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxides beginning next April. The plan is based on a proposal submitted a year ago by the advisory Transport Technology Council. The means of accomplishment, however, has yet to be decided upon. Currently, four methods of depolluting exhaust fumes are under consideration; adjustment of ignition timing, recirculation of exhaust gases, water jet and catalytic afterburner. The author believes that the Transport Ministry's plan, with all its gaps, is scientifically realistic, compared to the Tokyo and Yokahama ordnances.

Japan *See GENERAL (Japan)* -- Control No. SO-221 *Code*_____

Peoples Republic of China *See GENERAL (Peoples Republic of China)* -- Control No. SO-222 *Code*_____

Poland

Article/Source Title: "Determining Qualitative and Quantitative Parameters of Flue Dust in Various Stages of Technological Processes" by S, Jarzebski. Ochrana ovzdusi (Preservation of the Atmosphere)
Date/Place of Publication: August 1972, Prague
Page: 125 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-201

The author remarks on the different pollutant levels in various stages of the steel process. Particular attention is paid to a new Atlas of pollution published in Poland which considers the metal industries and has 300 maps with information on types of pollution from Polish industries.

Switzerland — *See WATER (Switzerland)* -- Control No. 213 — *Code*_____

USSR — *See WATER (USSR)* -- Control No. 214 — *Code*_____

West Germany

Article/Source Title: Umweltschutz: Luftreinhaltung Larmbekampfung (Environment Protection: Clean Air, Abating Noise) by Dr. Gerhard Feldhaus.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Cologne
Pages: 508 *Language:* German
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-202

This publication contains all Federal regulations pertaining to the prevention of air and noise pollution, dealing mainly with directives contained in the Special Emission Control Law and the Industrial, Transportation, Space-regulation and Planning, Civil, Penal, and Tax Laws. It also includes the more important Land (State) Emission Control Directives, particularly the Emission Control Laws and their Implementation Regulations and extracts from the Land Construction Regulations.

Appendices include: the Declaration of the European Council on Fundamentals of Keeping the Air Clean; VDI (Society of German Engineers) Guideline 2058 - Determination and Abating Industrial Noise (July 1960); Directives of the Federal Minister of Health for Determining Appropriateness and Installation of Continuous Emission Recording Equipment in Firing Installations (19 September 1968); Announcement of the Minister of Interior concerning the Appropriateness of Measuring Instruments for Continuous Recording of Emissions (29 July 1970); and the Procedures for Obtaining ERP Credits for Construction of Air Purification Installations (9 December 1963).

Switzerland — *See WATER (Switzerland)* -- Control No. 213 — *Code*_____

USSR — *Article/Source Title:* "Hygienic Characteristics of Transportation Noises on the Basic Major Highways of Karaganda" by V.A. Tokarev. Zdravookhraneniye Kazakhstana (Public Health of Kazakhstan) No. 6 — *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-203

Date/Place of Publication: June 1972, Alma Ata
Pages: 10-11 *Language:* Russian
Source Repository: LOC

A study was conducted to examine the noise conditions of 22 major highways in the city of Karaganda in order to present recommendations for reducing the level of transportation noise. Questionnaires were given to 2075 inhabitants of apartment dwellings along the noisiest streets and measurements made of the transportation noise, together with a study of the spectrum of the transportation flow. Most noise complaints were directed aginst the noise from trucks, motor cycles and motor bikes. The maximum level of noise, 100db, was recorded on streets used primarily by trucks, in places where traffic jammed up because of narrow sections of roadway, and at major intersections.

Analysis of the spectrum of transportation noise showed that the maximum accoustical energy is found in the low (63 cps) and middle (500 cps) frequency ranges. The composition of traffic flow is important in the formation of the accoustic spectrum. When the spectrum is changed by increasing the number of cargo trucks which have diesel engines, the middle frequency range changes which leads to an increase in the damage done by noise. It was recommended that streets be widened; screening buildings, such as shops, theaters, etc., be built in front of apartment buildings; the curb lane widened, and; shrubs and trees planted between the curb and sidewalk.

NOISE

USSR — *Article/Source Title:* V poiskakh tishiny (In Search of Silence) by V Chudnov — *Code*_____

Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Moscow — *Control No.* SO-204

Pages: 127 *Language:* Russian

Source Repository: EPA

The book is an attempt to popularize concepts of noise pollution from the point of view of its harmfulness to health and tendency to decrease effectiveness of work and relaxation. It considers noise from industry, transportation, general background noise, and characteristics of noise from groups of people.

USSR — *See WATER (USSR)* -- Control No. 214 — *Code*_____

West Germany — *See AIR (West Germany)* -- Control No. 202 — *Code*_____

PESTICIDES

Denmark — *See WATER (Denmark)* -- Control No. SO-210 — *Code*_____

Finland — *See WATER (Denmark)* -- Control No. SO-210 — *Code*_____

Sweden — *See WATER (Denmark)* -- Control No. SO-210 — *Code*_____

RADIATION

Czechoslovakia

Article/Source Title: "Radioactivity of Water in the Environs of the Jaslovske Bohunice Nuclear Power Station before Its Entering Service" by S. Csupka. Vodni hospodarstvi (Water Economy)
Date/Place of Publication: July 1972, Prague
Pages: 183-185 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-205

The article details the systematic measurement of radioactivity in water in the area of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station in 1968-1970. The higest activity of artificial beta fission products was found in Senec Lake (12 pCi/liter) where there is an extremely low water exchange rate.

France

See AIR (France) -- Control No. 185

*Code*_____

SOLID WASTE

France

See WATER (France) -- Control Nos. SO-211 and SO-212

*Code*_____

SOLID WASTE

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Tokyo's Garbage War." Japan Quarterly
Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Tokyo
Pages: 125-129 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-206

Tokyo, already plagued with existing headaches over air pollution and photochemical smog, is now facing another crisis in the form of garbage disposal. It is estimated that by 1975, Tokyo's daily garbage output will double to approximately 25,000 tons per day, the equivalent of New York City's present output. Tokyo's present systems of disposal, incinerators and landfills, will soon be unable to cope with the problem. At present, 30 percent of the garbage is burned in garbage disposal plants and 70 percent used as fill-in. Of particular concern to authorities is the marked increase in plastic waste.

Faced with citizen ground swell against landfill sites, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has decided to eventually rely entirely on disposal plants to incinerate garbage. At present, however, there are only 10 such plants and Governor Minobe, who won reelection two years ago with an unprecedented 3,600,000 votes, is having difficulty in persuading the people to accommodate to additional plants. The Setagaya plant, apparently a model plant, disposes of 1,000 truckloads of garbage each day, is equipped with modern and efficient antipollution devices, and generates heat to provide hot water for the old people's homes in the areas.

Japan — *See AIR (Japan)* -- Control No. SO-199 — *Code*_____

Peoples Republic of China — *See GENERAL (Peoples Republic of China)* -- Control No. SO-222 — *Code*_____

Switzerland

Article/Source Title: Landwirtschaftliche Klarschlamm-Verwertung (Agricultural Use of Treated Sludge) published by Abfallstoffen im Pflanzenbau an der EAWAG. A. Nr. 4185
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Dubendorf
Pages: *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-207

This publication is a compilation of papers given at a meeting held 30 June to 2 July (Dubendorf, Switzerland?). The two major subjects dealt with: Recovery of Treated Sludge and Utilization of Treated Sludge in Agriculture. Underlying the need for the meeting, or basic course, as it was called, are the facts that: (1) this waste matter does exist; (2) it has to be disposed of in some manner, and (3) it can be put to some profitable agricultural use if properly processed. Because knowledge concerning point (3) was not widely known, it was decided that a meeting should be held at which papers would be presented and discussions held concerning the utilization of treated waste in agriculture. Attendees were from Switzerland, Germany, and Liechtenstein. Among the things brought out at the meeting was the fact that there are real dangers of biological poisoning brought about by the lack of knowledge and the failure to follow proper procedures in processing and utilizing sludge.

Switzerland

See WATER (Switzerland) -- Control No. 213

*Code*_____

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Low-Cost Process Puts New Fire into Slurry Burning" by Tony Morse. The Engineer

Date/Place of Publication: 29 June 1972, London, England

Page: 27 *Language:* English

Source Repository: LOC

Code

Control No. SO-208

A process for the combustion of solids slurries developed by Wintershall Aktiengesellschaft, German Federal Republic, can be used with any type of furnace and utilizes a newly-designed burner and a single homogenizing pump. After four-years experience with the process, the company claims a 50 percent reduction in capital cost and more than 55 percent in operating costs, compared with conventional processes. It is intended for use with bulk acid and hydrocarbon or oily wastes, but sewage treatment could be another outlet. The Wintershall installation handles 85 percent of the waste produced by the refinery and has been in operation for four-years without repair or maintenance. Details of the process are given.

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